

INTERNATIONAL 2007-2008
POLAR YEAR



Ассоциация «Оленеводы Мира»
Association of World Reindeer Herders



International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry
Международный Центр Оленеводства
Riikkaidgaskasaš Boazodoalloguovddáš

**The opening of
Indigenous Peoples International
Polar Year (IP-IPY)
2007-2008
Báktehárji Kautokeino, February 14th
2007**



ARCTIC COUNCIL
NORWEGIAN CHAIRMANSHIP
2006-2008



Sámi allaskuvla

Samisk høgskole - Saamelainen korkeakoulu
Саамская Высшая Школа - Saami University College

*Dat visot lea mu ruoktu
Dat vuonat, jogat, jávrrit
Dat buollašat beaivvážat garra dálkkit
Daid duoddariid ijabeavvi bealli
Illu moraš
Oappát ja vielljat
Dat visot lea mu ruoktu
Ja mun guottan dan váimmustan*
Áillohaš, Nils Aslak Valkeapää

Photo: Svein D. Mathisen

**This report is a summary of the opening ceremony of the
Indigenous Peoples International Polar Year.**

International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry

Ole Isak Eira

Anders Oskal

In cooperation with



Guovdageainnu suohkan



| | |
|---|-----------|
| Agenda | 4 |
| Opening of Indigenous Peoples' International Polar Year | 6 |
| Velkomsthilsen av Sametingspresident Aili Keskitalo. | 8 |
| Welcome to Kautokeino, Mayor of Kautokeino Municipality Klemet | |
| Erland Hætta..... | 10 |
| Rector at Saami University College, Mai Britt Utsi..... | 10 |
| Chair Gáldu – Resource Center for Indigenous Peoples Rights, Jan | |
| Henry Keskitalo | 11 |
| General secretary Association of World Reindeer Herders and chair | |
| International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, Johan Mathis Turi..... | 12 |
| Rector at Sámi Joatkkaskuvla ja Boazodoalluskuvla, Olav Sara | |
| Nikkinen..... | 12 |
| Miljøvernminister H. Bjørnøys åpningstale | 13 |
| Chair Indigenous Peoples Secretariat and chair of Artic Athabaskan | |
| Council, Gary Harrison..... | 16 |
| Summary of speech by Karsten Klepsvik, Chair of Arctic Council SAOs..... | 17 |
| Norway's Ambassador in Moscow, Øyvind Nordsletten..... | 18 |
| Director of the Joint Steering Committee of the International Polar | |
| Year, David Carlson | 20 |
| Director Norges Forskningsråd Arvid Hallén..... | 23 |
| Professor at Saami University College, Ole Henrik Magga..... | 26 |
| President Association of World Reindeer Herders, Dmitry Khorolja | 29 |
| Other speakers at the official opening of the Indigenous Peoples | |
| International Polar Year | 31 |
| Cultural events was by..... | 31 |

Indigenous Peoples' International Polar Year 2007-2008

Báktehárji Guovdageaidnu, Feb 14th.

Agenda

Facilitated by Inger Marie Gaup Eira and Magne Ove Varsi.

1030-1035. **Welcome to Sápmi**, Sámi Parliament President Aili Keskitalo

1035-1040. **Welcome to Kautokeino and Opening of ip-ipy**, Mayor of the Kautokeino Municipality, Klemet Erland Hætta, Sámi University College Principal, Mai-Britt Utsi, Chair of the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, Johan Mathis Turi, Chair of the Resource Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Jan Henry Keskitalo and Olav Nikkinen, principal of the Sámi Upper Secondary Reindeer Husbandry School.

1040-1050. **Official Opening of the Indigenous Peoples' International Polar Year 2007-2008. IPY and Climate Change - need for a New Knowledge Based Vision for Youth and Indigenous Peoples in the North.** Minister of Environment: Helen Bjørnøy, with greetings from the Government.

1050-1100. **Cultural presentation by Sámi artists.**

1100-1110. **Indigenous peoples' cooperation during last 16 years between the Sakha Republic and Norway.** Minister of Education Mrs. Gabysheva, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Russia.

1110-1120. **Indigenous Peoples' place with Norway at the helm of the Arctic Council.** Chairman of the Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) Arctic Council, Karsten Klepsvik.

1120-1130. **International Polar Year new opportunities for cooperation with the Russian North,** Norwegian ambassador in Moscow Øyvind Nordsletten.

1130-1140. **International Polar Year and Indigenous Peoples**, Director David Carlson
IPY, England.

1140-1150. **Cultural presentation by Sámi artists**

1150-1200. **International Polar Year with a Sámi Dimension - An historic lift for the Norwegian Research Council**. Arvid Hallén, Norwegian Research Council.

1200-1210. **International Reindeer Herders Cooperation**. Dmitry Khorolia, Russia,
Association of World Reindeer Herders, Russia

1210-1220. **From Tromholdt in 1882 to Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in 2007**.
Professor Ole Henrik Magga.

1220-1300. **Presentation of the different Arctic Indigenous Peoples present, and presentation of the results from IPY school projects in Guovdageaidnu**.

1300-1310. **Rapid Climate Change - A Warning for Arctic Indigenous Peoples and Culture**. Dr. Robert Corell.

1310-1320. **The new Sámi Science Building with an IPY Perspective**. Director Anders J.H. Eira, in cooperation with the "Sámi Pathfinders"

1320-1330. **Official Opening of the IPY Arctic Portal**. Halldor Johannsson.

1330-1340. **Closing Ceremony by the Guovdageaidnu Cultural School**.

1345-1530. **Sámi food culture - from Mountain to Table**, *Báktehárji*.

1345-1530. **Marketplace and IPY information**.

1530. **Bus Departs** for Alta for the 1845 Flight.

1600–1800 **IPY-EALÁT- Scientific Workshop** or a visit to Juhls Silversmith.

1800-2000. Evening cultural presentations in *Báktehárji*.

2000 **IPY Dinner** at Alfreds Kro.

We intend to Webcast the Proceedings on www.arcticportal.is and www.ip-ipy.org,

Official Languages are Sámi, Russian, English and Norwegian.

Opening of Indigenous Peoples' International Polar Year

International Polar Year 2007-2008, Kautokeino, Norway, 14 February 2007

www.ip-ipy.org

International Polar Year - IPY is an international research contribution aimed at increasing our collective knowledge about the Arctic and the Antarctic. "The year" lasts from March 1, 2007 to March 1, 2009, and is coordinated internationally by the International Council for Science (ICSU) and World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). In Norway the work is coordinated by the Norwegian Research Council. Three international polar years have been arranged earlier, and the first one was arranged in 1882/83. The Polar Year is the world largest coordinated research contribution in which more than 60 000 researchers participate.

For the first time the Polar Year includes a human dimension with focus on changes in the indigenous peoples' societies in the Arctic. Many of the research projects are initiated from the indigenous peoples' own institutions. The indigenous peoples' societies in the Arctic face major changes such as warming of the northern areas. While the international society is still discussing the reasons for climate change, it is important to ask how the indigenous peoples should handle and adapt to the ongoing changes while simultaneously taking care of already existing values and knowledge in their societies. Intensive multidisciplinary activities are expected through cooperation between indigenous peoples in the circumpolar north as a result of the Polar Year. It is of great importance that also the northern institutions and especially the indigenous peoples' institutions play a major role in producing and managing knowledge. Knowledge remains where it is developed and used, and local knowledge is an important basis for building robust societies.

The opening of Indigenous Peoples' International Polar Year 2007/2008 takes place in Kautokeino, Norway, 14 February 2007, organised by International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, Sámi University College/Nordic Sámi Institute, Association of World Reindeer Herders, Gáldu – Resource Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and

Kautokeino municipality. Representatives of indigenous peoples from all Arctic regions, climate researchers, managers, politicians, reindeer herders and Sámi youth from Kautokeino will participate in the opening ceremony. Through projects rooted in scientific institutions in Kautokeino among others, efforts are aimed at a broad cooperation focusing on indigenous societies in the north, and simultaneously to prepare indigenous youth in the further process. A research station existed in Kautokeino during the International Polar Year 1882/83 to study the Northern Light, while this time Kautokeino will have its own projects during the Polar Year. In 2009 the new Sámi scientific building will be opened and all research and development institutions in Kautokeino will be located under the same roof.

Det Internasjonale Polarår

Det Internasjonale Polaråret ble offisielt åpnet i Paris 1. mars 2007. Det Internasjonale Polarår er et internasjonalt forskningsprogram som har som mål å bedre kunnskapen om polarområdene, Arktis og Antarktisk. Polaråret varer fra 1. mars 2007 til 1. mars 2009. Det er koordinert av International Council for Science (ICSU) og World Meteorological Organization (WMO). I Norge er Polaråret koordinert av Norges Forskningsråd.

Det er arrangert tre internasjonale polarår tidligere. Første gang var i 1882/1883.

Polaråret er det største koordinerte forskningsprogrammet med mer enn 60 000 forskere.

For første gang har Polaråret en menneskelig dimensjon i forskningen. Det fokuseres på endringene for urfolkssamfunnene i Arktis. Mange av forskningsprosjektene er initiert av urfolkenes egne institusjoner. Urfolkene i Arktis står over for store utfordringer som oppvarmingen av de nordlige områdene. Mens det internasjonale samfunnet ennå diskuterer årsakene til endringene, er det viktig å stille spørsmålet hvordan urfolkene bør forholde seg til, og tilpasse seg til de pågående endringene samtidig som de tar vare på de verdiene og kunnskapene som finnes i deres samfunn. Intensive multidisiplinære aktiviteter er forventet gjennom samarbeid mellom urfolk i det sirkumpolare nord som et resultat av Polaråret. Det er av stor viktighet at de nordlige institusjonene og spesielt urfolkenes institusjoner spiller en stor rolle i å produsere og forvalte kunnskapen. Kunnskapen blir i området den er brukt, og lokal kunnskap er spesielt viktig som base for å bygge robuste samfunn.

Åpningen av Urfolkenes Internasjonale Polarår finner sted i Kautokeino 14. februar 2007. Det er organisert av Internasjonalt fag- og formidlingssenter for Reindrift, Samisk

høgskole/ Nordisk Samisk Institutt, Verdensforbundet for Reindriftsfolk, Galdu-Ressurssenter for Urfolks Rettigheter og Kautokeino kommune. Representanter for urfolk fra alle de Arktiske regionene, klimaforskere, forvaltere, politikere, reineiere og unge samer fra Kautokeino deltar i åpningsseremonien. Gjennom prosjekt basert på forskningsinstitusjoner blant annet i Kautokeino, er innsatsen målrettet i et bredt samarbeid som fokuserer på urfolkssamfunn i nord, og samtidig å forberede urfolksungdommer til den videre prosessen. Under det Internasjonale Polaråret 1882/1883 var det en forskningsstasjon i Kautokeino. På denne stasjonen ble det forsket på nordlyset. Denne gangen har Kautokeino et eget prosjekt i Polaråret. I 2009 vil det Samiske vitenskapsbygg stå ferdig, og alle forsknings- og utviklingsinstitusjoner vil være samlet under samme tak.

Velkomsthilsen av Sametingspresident Aili Keskitalo.

Møteledere, kjære forsamling!

På vegne av samene i Norge ønsker jeg velkommen til Sápmi og Guovdageaidnu for åpningen av urfolkenes internasjonale polarår. Guovdageaidnu har utviklet seg til å bli hovedsetet for samisk forskning og høyere utdanning. Guovdageaidnu er fremdeles i utvikling som sentrum for samisk kunnskapsproduksjon. At det internasjonale polaråret medvirker til en slik utvikling ved markeringer som dette og ved at store forskningsprosjekter også legges til institusjoner her, er riktig og bra. Det er uttrykk for ny selvbevissthet og vilje til kapasitetsoppbygging i et urfolkssamfunn.

Det er i år 125 år siden det første internasjonale polaråret. Den gangen var også Kautokeino åsted for ett av forskningsprosjektene. Sophus Tromholt oppholdt seg i her og studerte nordlyset. Hans innsats har gitt dataene til hvordan forekomsten av nordlys varierer. Jeg vil mene det er grunn til å tro at Tromholts opphold og arbeid her den gangen neppe kunne skje uten at han også benyttet seg av de tradisjonelle kunnskapene samene hadde om bruken av naturen, ressursene og landskapet.

Det var andre tider i 1882 og 1932, da det andre internasjonale polaråret ble avholdt, enn i dag. For oss urfolk har vi nå igjen begynt å få instrumenter for å kontrollere våre samfunn og styre vår utvikling. Dette har ikke kommet av seg selv, og mye arbeid gjenstår. Samtidig skjer endringene av livsgrunnlag og samfunn raskere og mer

omfattende enn noen gang før. Dette stiller store krav til kunnskap, kapasitet og myndighet for faktisk å kunne påvirke vår livssituasjon. For å planlegge for framtida må vi både forstå nåtida og endringene vi utsettes for. Våre polare områder møter historiens uten sidestykke største endringer hva gjelder grad av og form for ressursutnyttelser, klimaendringer og teknologiske nyvinninger.

Det er her hos oss klimaendringene først viser seg. Høyere middeltemperatur og ny teknologi har økt statenes og petroleumsindustriens interesser for større aktivitet i tradisjonelle urfolks områder i Arktis. Urfolk risikerer derfor å være de store taperne både ved at naturgrunnlaget endres og ved at store industriinteresser tar seg fram til fortrengsel for vårt livsgrunnlag. Dette trenger ikke skje. Men da må vi som urfolk gis makt og myndighet slik at vi kan bestemme vegvalg av betydning for våre polare områder, og for å gjøre de riktige valgene må vi ha kunnskap. Vi må blant annet ha kunnskap om hvordan vi møter og tilpasser endringene, og hvilke områder og virksomheter som er sårbare. Vi trenger derfor dokumentasjon om urfolks tradisjonelle kunnskap for å finne nye tilpasningsstrategier. Jeg er kjent med at Ealát-prosjektet ved forskningsinstitusjonene her i Guovdageaidnu, som er et av det polarårets større forskningsprosjekt, har et viktig fokus nettopp på tradisjonell kunnskap som grunnlag for tilpasningsstrategier i reindrifta som følge av klimaendringer. Det er spennende arbeid. I Sametingets internasjonale melding 'Utfordringer for urfolks framtid' er intensivering av dokumentasjonsarbeid for tradisjonell samisk kunnskap prioritert. Jeg vet Samisk høgskole/Nordisk samisk institutt og det samiske forskningsnettverket vil ta utfordringen med å utvikle et større program for dokumentasjon av tradisjonell kunnskap. Jeg håper regjeringen også tar den og vil virke til en realisering av slikt dokumentasjonsarbeid. Først og fremst fordi det er svært viktig, dernest fordi Norge er forpliktet til det etter biomangfoldskonvensjonen og sist fordi det vil være en opplagt oppfølging av regjeringens egen nordområdestrategi. Det internasjonale polaråret gir både oss som bor oppunder Arktis og dere som bor lenger sør muligheten til å se utfordringene for disse områdene med nye øyne. Det gjelder å integrere urfolkenes tradisjonelle kunnskap, innsikt i og forståelse av tilpasninger til endringer, inn i planlegging, forvaltning og overvåkning av samfunnsutviklingen i nordområdene.

Lykke til i arbeidet med urfolkenes internasjonale polarår!

Welcome to Kautokeino, Mayor of Kautokeino Municipality Klemet Erland Hætta

Buore beaivvi, ja bures boahtin gudnejáhtton guossit. Dát doalut, leat diedusge olugat geat leat bargan, ja ovttasbargu lea buorre. Dan dihte háliidan bovdet deike lávddi ala muhtun olbmuid mat leat dagahan ahte dát ásausat leat ovttasbargan ja ožžon daid doaluid lágiduvvot. Ja mun háliidan dakko bokte sávvat Mai Britt Utsi bures boahtin deike lávddi ala. Háliidan Jan Henry Keskitalo bovdet lávddi ala. Johan Mathis Turi bovden lávddi ala. Ja Olav Sara Nikkinen bovden maid dai lávddi ala. Sii mitalit iežaset ásausaidda ovddas geaid sii ovddastit.

Dálkkádatrievdameamit, ja makkár váikkuhusaidda dat addá, dat lea diedusge miellagiddevaš midjiide diehtit, muhto dan lea hui váttis diehtit movt boahte áiggis šaddá. Odne lei, go fitnen suohkanviesus geahččame dan almmolaš mihtidanrusttega, dat čájehii ahte lei – 35,3 ° C buolaš. Ollusiidda dat lea buolaš, muhto mun muittán maid ahte dán jagis lávii 40, 45 ja muhtomin vel 50 nai buolašgráda. Nu ahte ovttá lágii mielde oažžu lohkat, juo dat lea leamaš dálkerievdamapi, dat lea maid šaddan bivval dáppe maid. Dál ii leat eambbo 35 buolašgráda. Muhto lea go dakkár mii lea bistevaš, dan mii eat diede. Muhto mun láven muittit go mun mánnán mun lávejin viehkalit olggos 30 buolašgráda, náhkkegahpira birra muođuid ja de olggos stoahkat -50 grádas, dat lea buolaš. Go bivalda, das leat mánggalágan váikkuhusat. Ovdamearkka dihte dáppe Guovdageainnus, mii leat oaidnán lastamáđuid. Ahte dat borrá vuvddiid, ja nu movt dutkiid lohket ahte lastamáhtu ii jáme dálvet jus ii leat badjel -36° badjel ovttá vahkku. Nu ahte diet soaitá leahkit okta dakkár ovdamearka.

Mun de sávan didjiide bures boahhtima, ja attán dál sáni daidda min ovttasbargoguimmiide. Ja dat lea nu movt dát doalut, dat lea vuosttaš geardde go dát ásausat mat Guovdageainnus leat mannan oktii ja álgán lágidit doaluid. Ja dat lea dat gievru dat Guovdageainnu servodagas ahte mis leat ásausat mat beroštit servodagas ja dáhttot ovttasbargat. Nu ahte dákká bokte mun attán sáni álggos Mai Britt Utsi, leage buorre.

Rector at Saami University College, Mai Britt Utsi

Ollu giitu, Klemet Erland. Mun lean Mai Britt Utsi, Sámi Allaskuvlla rektor ja mun das ovddastan Sámi Allaskuvlla ja Sámi Instituhtta. Mun sávan buresboahhtima min ásausa bealis buohkaide daidda IPY doaluide. Sámi Allaskuvllas leat golbma dutkanprošavtta

Riikkaidgaskasaš Polárjagi oktavuodas. Mis lea dat stuorra Ealát- prošeakta maid Sámedikki presideantta juo namuhii, ja mis leat vel guokte eará prošeavtta mat leat ruhtadeami ožžon dutkanrádis. Okta giella-sosiologi prošeakta, ja okta eará prošeakta maid mii leat ruhtadan eará láhkai mii lea IPY-education. Dat lea EA indigenous oahppu, mainna mii leat hui duhtavažžat. Nu ahte mun háliidan giitit earenoamážit dutkanrádi doarjaga ovddas.

Chair Gáldu – Resource Center for Indigenous Peoples Rights, Jan Henry Keskitalo
Honored guests, the Resource Centre for Rights of Indigenous Peoples welcomes the official opening of Indigenous Peoples Polar Year activities.

In this occasion, in special, and the planned activities of the Polar Year in general we are a reminder of that indigenous rights are closely related to land, water and environments as well as to human rights issues. Sámi rights issues are in special focus in the field of human rights in Norway. And indigenous people's rights are in focus on Norway's international human rights involvement. Established by the Norwegian government in 2001, in cooperation with the Sámi Parliament, the Resource Centre is a follow-up of the government's human rights is of importance to the Parliaments decision to incorporate international human right instruments in Norwegian Law. The Resource Centre is a specialized supplement to the larger human right environments in Norway and is by its own vision, an independent, reliable and a relevant source of information covering the rights of the Sámi and other indigenous peoples.

Around the world today, including the Arctic, there are ongoing disputes about ownership, utilization, management and conservation of traditional indigenous lands and resources. Most of these are caused by decisions or temps to use traditional lands and resources for all kind of investment purposes, including oil and gas explorations. This represents an enormous challenge in many cases in threatened indigenous societies and their economies, cultures and way of life, directly and indirectly. Indigenous people have been, and in many cases are still tried, and the human rights and fundamental freedoms as distinct peoples.

The reported climate change brings more uncertainty about future and even more highlights the rights disputes. We welcome that the Indigenous Peoples Polar Year

includes a human dimension with focus on changes in the indigenous people's societies in the Arctic, and we wish that the planned research activities is to them, benefit to all. Thank you.

General secretary Association of World Reindeer Herders and chair International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, Johan Mathis Turi

Stáhtaráddi, buorit olbmot. Lea earenoamáš somá sávvat didjiide buresboahhtima dan sámi stuorimus boazodoallogovlui. Ja seammás maid dai orješmáilmmi stuorimus boazodoallogovlui.

Dás ja nuorttasguvlui, oainnat fieskki juohke alázis, dat máksá ahte álgoálbmogat leat čađa boazodoalu birra miehta daid davviguovlluid. Ja ahte álgoálbmogiid gaskkas lea boazodoallu okta metoda movt hálldašit daid guovlluid gos dat luondduriggodagat leat marginálat. Mun sávan ahte mii dan Polárjagii oktavuodas nagodit almmustuhttit ja oidnosii dahkkát dan máhtu mii gávdno álgoálbmogiid gaskkas dáppe davvin ja earenoamážit boazodoalus gávdno dakkár máhttu mas mun jáhkán ii leat ávkki dušše midjiide geat dáppe davviguovlluin ássat, muhto oppa máilbmái, dan dilis mii dál orru čuožžileame ahte dálkkádatrievdadeamit bohtet.

Mun sávan ahte mii dan guokte jagi geavahit bures ja ahte álgoálbmogat maid bohtet dan dillái ahte sii sáhttet mielde muitaleame ja hálldašeame dan duohtavuoda. Iige leat dušše nu ahte eará álbmogin lea, stuora álbmogin, lea muhtun ládje akto riekti hálldašit duohtavuoda. Dat lea goit mu sávaldat, ja bealistan, boazodoalu bealis, sáhtán goit daddját ahte mii goit boahhtit mielde Leahkit geahččaleame bargat buot min návccaiguin ja ovddideame dan máhtu, ja almmusin dahkame dan máhtu mii gávdno boazodoalus birra máilmmi. Mii leat ge maid oasseváldit dan Ealát-prošeavttas. Bures Boahhtin.

Rector at Sámi Joatkkaskuvla ja Boazodoalluskuvla, Olav Sara Nikkinen

Lágideaddjit, guossit ja eará oassálastit. Giitán vuos álggos bovdejumi ovddas go mii Sámi Joatkkaskuvla ja Boazodoalloskuvla beassat oassálastit Álgoálbmogiid Riikkaidgaskasaš Polár Jagis.

Sámi Joatkkaskuvllas ja Boazodoalloskuvllas lea árbevirolaš máhttu, ja mis lea earenoamáš ovddasvástádus min ohppiide addit dán oahpu. Mis lea riikaviidosas

oahppofálaldat sámi nuoraide, sihke boazodoalus, duojs ja eará oahpposurggiin. Mun lean ilus go dákkár vejolašvuohta lea dáppe Guovdageainnus gos min skuvlla nuorat besset oasálastit.

Doaivvun ja sávan ahte dát doalut movttidahttet min nuoraid dustet hástalusaid ja oktičatnat árbevirolaš máhtu ja diedalaš máhtu boahhte áiggi rievdadeamis dáppe árktalaš eamiálbmot servodagas ja guovllus.

Mun sávan lihku doaluiguin ja buori oktavuoda ja ovttasbarggu boahhte áigái dáppe min guovllus. Ollu giitu

Miljøvernminister H. Bjørnøys åpningstale

Sametingspresident, ordfører, gjester og deltakere

Takk for invitasjonen, og for denne anledningen til å besøke Kautokeino og åpne urfolkenes internasjonale polarår.

Vi går nå inn i et svært spennende år her i nord. Polar- og nordområdene står høyt på dagsorden, både her hjemme og internasjonalt. Vi står overfor store utfordringer på mange samfunnsområder, men vi står også ved starten på Det internasjonale polaråret som vil kunne bringe oss mye ny og nødvendig kunnskap for å møte disse utfordringene.

Norge er det eneste landet i verden som forvalter områder både i Arktis og Antarktis. Vi har lange tradisjoner som polarnasjon og stor kunnskap om det å leve og bo i disse områdene.

Vi skal fortsatt ta vare på våre områder i nord; områder med storslagen natur og rike ressurser som våre forfedre har høstet av gjennom tusenvis av år. Her er noen av de siste store naturområdene i vår del av verden der naturmiljøet i det store og hele er lite påvirket av menneskelig aktivitet.

Men vi møter også nye miljøutfordringer. Den globale oppvarmingen er et faktum. Klimaendringer i polarområdene blir blant de største og de som vil komme raskest. Dette vil kunne få konsekvenser for naturressursene, for folks livsgrunnlag og for bosetting i nord.

Utviklingen i Arktis er alvorlig også globalt sett. Grønlandsisen smelter og havnivået vil stige. Lavtliggende øyer og landområder vil svært sannsynlig bli hardt rammet. Is og snø i de store fjellmassivene som Himalaya og Andesfjellene smelter, og dette får konsekvenser for drikkevann, matproduksjon og menneskers helse.

Arktis er ikke bare utsatt for klimaendringene. Arktis er også i ferd med å bli verdens oppsamlingsplass for miljøgifter. Vind og havstrømmer bringer miljøgifter fra Europa, Asia og Nord-Amerika inn i nordområdene. Vi ser at stadig nye miljøgifter dukker opp der vi ikke vil ha dem; i sjømat og isbjørn, i blodprøver og i morsmelk.

Regjeringen vil at Norge skal være et foregangsland på miljøområdet i nord. Dette innebærer en aktiv innsats nasjonalt og internasjonalt for å begrense menneskeskapte klimaendringer og langtransporterte forurensninger.

Vi vil sette strenge miljøkrav til vår egen virksomhet til havs og på land, og vi må iverksette tiltak for å sikre at verdifulle og sårbare naturområder får nødvendige beskyttelse.

Vi må også arbeide internasjonalt. Regjeringen vil styrke arbeidet mot globale klimaendringer og miljøgifter gjennom internasjonale avtaler og protokoller. Norge er forberedt på å ta sin del i en global dugnad for å redusere de globale utslippene av klimagasser.

Norge skal også være et foregangsland for å hindre at kjemikalier skader helse og miljø. Vi vil blant annet arbeide hardt for å få til en bindende avtale for å stanse bruk av kvikksølv,

Vi vil også styrke bilateralt samarbeid med andre land, særlig Russland, USA og Canada, og vi vil fokusere på miljøspørsmål i Barentssamarbeidet.

I Arktisk Råd vil klima og miljøgifter være hovedsaker under det norske formannskapet. Den brede urfolksdeltakelsen i rådet vil være til stor nytte i dette arbeidet.

For å iverksette effektive tiltak nasjonalt og få gjennomslag i internasjonale forhandlinger trenger vi imidlertid et godt og bredt kunnskapsgrunnlag. Vi har allerede mye kunnskap. Men vi trenger mer.

Da må vi ha kunnskap om klimautviklingen, men også om hvordan vi best kan tilpasse oss effektene av klimaendringer som uunngåelig vil komme. Vi må ha kunnskap om lokale virkninger, og kunnskap som hjelper oss til håndtere hverdagen under endrete klimatiske forhold.

Vi må ha kunnskap om miljøgiftenes transportveger og virkninger.

Urfolkene forvalter kulturverdier og har verdifull kunnskap om det å bo og virke i arktiske områder. Urfolkenes observasjoner av værforhold, klima, natur og miljø er en viktig kilde til slik kunnskap.

Denne tradisjonskunnskapen må bringes videre og utnyttes. Kunnskapen må spres og gjøres kjent, bli akseptert og tatt i bruk i skolen, utdanningssystemer, forskningen og forvaltningen. Målet må være at fremtidige generasjoner ser tradisjonskunnskapen som viktig kompetanse for å leve i arktiske områder, og for å høste av og forvalte naturen og miljøet.

Så er det Det Internasjonale Polaråret. Det har vært tre internasjonale polarår tidligere, i 1882/83, 1932/33 og i 1957/58. Norge deltok i alle. Jeg vet at det heller ikke er første gang at Kautokeino er på kartet i sammenheng med et internasjonalt polarår. Under det første polaråret ble det gjennomført nordlysobservasjoner her.

Nå skal vi starte det fjerde internasjonale polaråret. 60 nasjoner og minst 50 000 forskere vil gjøre en ekstra innsats for polarforskning.

Vi vil ta vår del av ansvaret. Regjeringen vil at Norge skal delta aktivt i Det internasjonale polaråret 2007 – 2008, og har bevilget 80 millioner kroner til arbeidet i 2007. Dette gjør vi fordi denne forskningen er viktig for Norge, og fordi vi vet at vi kan hente inn mer kunnskap ved å løfte i flokk internasjonalt.

Jeg er sikker på at polaråret vil bidra med viktig ny kunnskap for ressurs-, natur- og kulturminneforvaltning og for teknologi- og næringsutvikling.

Polaråret vil styrke oppbyggingen av kompetanse ved forskningsmiljøene, og bidra til å gi elever og andre unge mennesker viktig inspirasjon gjennom undervisning og nettbasert informasjon til utvikling av ny polarkunnskap for de kommende generasjoner.

Jeg er glad for at det internasjonale polaråret 2007-2008 også vil omfatte problemstillinger som er viktige for dere her i nord, og prosjekter der nordlige institusjoner og særlig urfolksinstitusjoner bli sentrale i kunnskapsproduksjonen og kunnskapsforvaltningen.

Kunnskapen forblir dermed der den utvikles og skal brukes. Lokal kunnskap er viktig som grunnlag for robuste lokalsamfunn.

Vi, og ikke minst dagens unge som er framtidens næringsutøvere og miljøforvaltere, må ha en bred og god kunnskapsbase, evne å fange opp ny kunnskap og samtidig bringe tradisjonskunnskapen videre. Gjennom dette kan vi gi viktige bidrag til en mer helhetlig forståelse av kompleksiteten i miljøproblemene og av samfunn i nord.

Med disse ord erklærer jeg Urfolkenes Internasjonale Polarår 2007-2008 for åpnet!

Chair Indigenous Peoples Secretariat and chair of Artic Athabaskan Council, Gary Harrison

Good day, I am chief or speaker from our village, Chikulum village, from Alaska. I'm also chairman of the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat and chair of the Arctic Athabaskan Council. Thank you for having me here today.

I'm very glad to see that in this International Polar Year the Indigenous people are going to talk about indigenous people's rights. That's what I originally am. I'm a right spider for indigenous people in Alaska. Along the way I'm also been called a tundra hugger because I am an environmentalist as well. So I'm very glad to be here in Norway, this is my first time here.

I just wanted to mention a couple of things about Alaska. Up there they gave the indigenous peoples corporations. They took all of our land and kept some of it. And said that you want anything of what your ancestor left to you, you have to be one of the shareholders of this corporations. And the reason I mention this is because many times the corporation peoples come around and tell people everything is fine in Alaska, when in true reality it is not.

And I'm glad also to see many of the friends I've made in the Arctic Council, representatives and many of the Sámi people are here. I'm very glad, very honoured and very happy to be here. And I hope that in this year we can share some light upon not only on the rights of indigenous people, but also on the effects that climate change is going to have on us and our way of life, and how we must adapt to many of the things. We've adapted too much to what the society have brought to us today and we must adapt even more.

Thank you

Summary of speech by Karsten Klepsvik, Chair of Arctic Council SAOs

The Arctic is rich on resources. About 25% of world's undiscovered hydrocarbons are here. More than 10% of world's fish is caught here. Over 40 different indigenous peoples live here, many of them occupied by reindeer husbandry.

This is unique environments with large intact ecosystems. The climate change will have global consequences

There is a growing interest in the Arctic Council for these issues. The Arctic is changing. Climate change, energy and transportation create new possibilities and new challenges. More countries are becoming interested in the Arctic. The Challenges crosses national borders. This makes international cooperation necessary.

The Arctic Council is the only high-level circumpolar forum for cooperation, coordination and interaction in the Arctic. Arctic Council was established in 1996. It includes all the Arctic countries and observers. Members are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway Russia Sweden and the USA. Six indigenous people's organisations

have status as Permanent Participants. A number of international organisations, NGOs and non-Arctic countries have status as observers.

Arctic Council has ministerial meetings every second years. Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs) meets every year. Chairmanship circulates between member states. There are six expert working groups.

Norway has the chairmanship for two years, 2006-2009. A secretariat is placed in Tromsø. Denmark and Sweden have the chairmanship after Norway, and have agreed that the secretariat is in Tromsø for all the six years.

Priorities are climate change and integrated resource management. The climate change in the Arctic occurs more rapid and dramatic than anywhere else. The ACIA-report (2004) says that the summer ice may disappear this century. There will be ecological, economic and social impacts. The Norwegian Chairmanship will improve monitoring of climate change and the pollution of the Arctic. We will also improve our understanding of the consequences. At least we will assess and develop adaptation strategies to climate change.

The Arctic environment is changing. Economic activities are growing. This includes oil and gas development, fishing and transport. We believe a holistic approach is needed to ensure sustainable development.

The Norwegian chairmanship will launch project to develop integrated management in the Arctic. We will gather experience from the Arctic countries. We will arrange workshops and conferences, to produce report with best practices for management approaches.

Norway's Ambassador in Moscow, Øyvind Nordsletten.

President Aili Keskitalo and Minister Helen Bjørnøy. I am very pleased to be here.

Five years ago President Putin of Russia, visited Norway. Putin gave a speech, and in that speech he said: You know we have many things in common. To symbolize it all, I would say, we have one star in common, a guiding star for Norway and for Russia. This star is

Stella Polaris. That is the Polar star that unites us. And truly, the north is what brings Norway and Russia together. We have a common border, 196 kilometres in Finnmark, not so far from here. And here is also where the Barents Sea lies where our countries work together. So the north is actually more than anything else what bring Norway and Russia together. Therefore it is important that we cooperate, and we do that increasingly. It is in the north we engage in the field of energy, environment, fisheries, in polar research and in culture which we have seen now demonstrated just a few moments ago by the groups of Sámi and the groups from Russia. I think that was a good demonstration of how we can interact. The people-to-people connection is at least important in general. Nowadays, 10 000 people from Russia live and work here. They are students, they are working here, and they are adding a lot to our society. Also in this connection, it is very important to note that many of these are from the Kola area where the Russian Sámi population lives. There is also actually a baby in Tromsø that is half Sámi and half Nenets, and that's a new example of the time we have these days when people come together.

The International Polar Year opens up new opportunities for cooperation between Norway and Russia. We have always been working closely in the field of polar research. I can only mention in a historic perspective that Fritjof Nansen sailed along the Siberian coast when he was trying to reach the North Pole. And he went to nearly the North Pole, the Franz Josef Island and so the north in Norway and Russia has been a very close thing. Now when the International Polar Year starts, about half of the research projects that the Norwegian Research Council will launch will include the Russian cooperation component. I think that is a very good thing and it shows once again how close we are in the Arctic and the questions of the north. We have many examples of good research projects already. This is one of them, this have been drawn out by two Norwegians a few years ago, and two Russians. It is called Family-based Reindeer Herding – The economies are and status of management of wild reindeer, caribou population. I had the great pleasure as the ambassador of Norway in our Embassy in Moscow some years ago to host the presentation of this report. We had a number of distinguished representatives from Kautokeino, from Norway, the Sámi world, Association of World Reindeer Herders and from the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry here in Kautokeino together with the Russian Police. And for the first time in the history of Foreign Service we had lasso throwing in the embassy. It was a great success.

I will just like to wish you success also with this very important dimension of International Polar Year, which is the dimension of the indigenous people. I have been travelling myself through Russia including the northern areas of that country. Last September I had the pleasure to visit Chukotka. A couple of years ago I went to Yamal, to one of the other great areas of reindeer husbandry. There is Kautokeino and there is Yamal. I also visited the chum, like the jaranga in Chukotka, and it's always a great experience and fantastic to see how reindeer breeding today in Russia is again coming back. For many years it has been going not so well, but now it's coming back and it's being managed in a very good way. We do this together and the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry plays an important role in this. Also under these trips, I've had the pleasure to see the fantastic museums that we find in Russia in many places, one in St. Petersburg and in the larger centres of the Russian north. I have a sort of a dream, that we pool our resources, because here in Finnmark, in Karasjok there is De Samiske Samlinger and I think it would be a very good idea put together an exhibition of the culture of the indigenous people of the Arctic. Reindeer breeding would be an important part of it, and it could be an important result of the indigenous dimension of the Polar Year.

So with this wish, I wish you all the best and thank you.

Director of the Joint Steering Committee of the International Polar Year, David Carlson

Thank you very much to our host, to the Parliament, to the Minister, to your Mayor and to our local partners. I consider I'm honoured and privileged to present a very great summary of the International Polar Year. I hope to show a little bit of the IPY science. I want to focus on the partnerships between the IPY-projects and the northern indigenous peoples will benefit the entire program

Most of you already know that the International Polar Year consists of many international projects. These projects work together for our overall goal, for understanding the Polar Regions, and the connections between the Polar Regions and the rest of the planet. We have developed this chart, this IPY map. To show the IPY projects, more than two hundred of them as we start IPY. Each hexagon on the chart represents one IPY project.

You can see many projects in the north, the Arctic, and in the south, the Antarctic. We also have projects in the region we call both. Projects in this area focus on the connections between the poles and the rest of the planet. Or they focus on processes that connect or occur in both Polar Regions. This morning I will focus on the project in the north. This map allows us to show many other features of the International Polar Year. For example I can show the projects lead by Norwegian scientists. In this slide each coloured hexagon represents a project in which Norwegian scientists play a leading role. You see that Norwegian science covers a large part of the map. I focus quickly on one project already in operation to give you a sense of the discoveries that IPY will make. I draw your attention to this area of ocean projects from the north. You see many important northern topics. Ice sheets, glaciers, marine ecosystems. I want to focus on one project called Arctic Modelling and Observing. This project has European funding and Norwegian leadership. Why do we have this project in IPY? To observe, understand and quantify Arctic change. I think we all agree very urgent questions. Leadership comes from France, Norway and Sweden.

Let's look more closely at the Arctic. Here we see a map of the Arctic looking downward at the North Pole. In this part of the Arctic, warm ocean water enters at the surface. Deep colder water leaves the Arctic through Fram Strait along the coast of Greenland. To understand these processes better, the researchers from the Arctic Modelling and Observing project will deploy many systems. The research vessel Tara has already entered the ice pack and will stay for perhaps two years. Russian scientists will again establish a research station at the North Pole. The oceanographers, including Norwegian oceanographers, of the Arctic modelling and observing project will deploy instruments along this yellow lines.

I want to focus more closely on the area between Svalbard and Greenland. This map showing the region between Svalbard and Greenland shows a location of ocean instruments. In the picture you see such instruments going into the ocean. From these instruments we observe a time record of ocean temperatures. I next show you a movie of ten years ocean temperatures across the Fram Strait. In the movie, the green colour indicates water that stays at the average temperature. Red colour indicates water that is gotten warmer than average temperature. And you can see the development of warm surface waters coming into the Arctic, especially in 2005 and again in 2006.

I show this data to emphasize the excellence of IPY science. We will use the best tools, and we will make careful measurements. The real strength of IPY, however, will come as we share this data. As you as reindeer herders, and a Sámi people know what goes on in the Arctic Ocean. And the Arctic oceanographers know what you observe in Kautokeino and in reindeer herds all across the north. This cooperation, this sharing of information, will allow us to develop a new and a very powerful understanding of the whole system.

Next I need to move to a new version of the chart. Here we show the participation of indigenous researchers in IPY. You will note that they are in the Sámi colours. I think they add some very pleasant colours to this chart. In the red I show the projects lead by indigenous leaders. And the yellow I show the projects with indigenous researchers as partners. In my view, this represents a very strong potential partnership. None of the previous Polar Years had this kind of direct research partnership. We set a very good example for future programs.

We will next look more closely to the area of people. There you see many important topics; health, food security and community monitoring. I focus on a project well known to you; the Reindeer Herding and Climate Change project. You will learn much more about this project during the celebration, I will not say much here. But I will answer the same question as for the Arctic Modelling project. Why do we need this project in IPY? And I use the answers from the project itself; Ealát: pasture, Eallu: herd, Eallin: life. These three words give a brilliant and urgent summary of this project. Also note the international partner engaged in the project, many of them in this room. The International Polar Year and the people around the world pay attention to the International Polar Year. We learn a great deal from this project.

I will like to discuss finally a larger issue. What benefits can we expect from this partnership to study the Polar Regions? I make a short list; with indigenous partners IPY will address larger issues. Not just the changes in the physical or the geographic systems of the north, but in a combined physical – ecological – human system. IPY will gain a broader perspective. We will all, indigenous and non-indigenous researchers, learn from each other. In par I think we will learn the complex Arctic system consists of much more than just what we can measure. With the involvement of indigenous people polar issues

become more urgent. The issues involved now, like ice, fisheries and pollution, but also communities and traditions and I agree with Gary (Harrison, red. anm.), justice. Science becomes more inclusive. Which I'd say, will improve sciences capability to deal with complex issues in other parts of the planet. The inclusion of indigenous partners and the great traditions of indigenous issues increase the relevance of IPY. We can better answer the question; why and why not. Finally, I think this partnership enhances the IPY's impact to the global health. Not just IPY's impact, but our impact.

Again thank you very much for inviting me to join this wonderful celebration. There are many celebrations around the world over the next few weeks, but this is one of the first. I suggest maybe one of the most fun. I will finish where I started with IPY as the polar science for global impact. But I suggest that some changes to these words. So that we see that polar science with indigenous partners increases our global impact.

Tusen takk.

Director Norges Forskningsråd Arvid Hallén

President of the Sámi Parliament, excellences, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of the Research Council I would like to thank the organiser for inviting me to address you. I enjoy taking part in this historic event. It is always exciting to come to Kautokeino in mid-February. I hope you have the patience to listen to yet another speech. I will give you a brief presentation on how Norwegian research relates to the challenges of The International Polar Year.

From the council's point of view, the International Polar Year is a huge trans-national collaborative effort involving a long list of nations. The vision is to conduct ground-breaking polar research, which can be realized only through the collective and coordinated effort, and which give a lasting legacy for future generations. You have already heard that the first International Polar Year was organized in 1882. And now, more than 60 countries will take part in the 4th International Polar Year, including states like Egypt, Greece, Malaysia and Venezuela.

The Research Council sees the IPY as a grant opportunity. The government responded very positively to our budget proposal and allocated 80 Millions to the program annually

for a four year period. The Council has appointed a national IPY committee and established a strong secretariat. We have organized a national call for research project proposals, linked to the international projects selected by the International Joint Committee of the IPY. Funds are rewarded through an international panel, or actually several international panels. The Research Council will allocate close to three hundred million kroner to national IPY projects. We will also spend money on dissemination and educational activities. It is a strong ambition for the Polar Year to promote young peoples interest in science. In accordance with this teachers and students will be included in project activities. In total, more than two hundred different projects will be running as part of the Polar Year. Most of these projects will involve a several hundred researchers from ten to twenty countries. This slide just presented to you by David Carlson, illustrates the project which have got the approval of the International Steering Committee. The red and pink coloured spots indicate the Norwegian projects so far funded from the national allocation. Red colours indicate project lead by Norwegian institutions, and the red with white dots indicate a Norwegian vice-management. So we are heavily involved in this trans-national effort. In addition we will find Norwegian participation in some projects with funding from other sources as well. Of the Norwegian award of two hundred and eighty-eight million, two thirds go to climate and weather research. Five projects involve the social sciences with a total award of twenty three million, the largest part related to indigenous peoples.

When looking back at the Polar Year, some years ahead, among our most important achievements might be we were able to create the large coordinated programs necessary for addressing some of the pressing issues related to climate change. For sure, large global experiments have been done before. During the cold war it was very hard to conduct multinational circum-Arctic effort.

I would like to mention one of the large coordinated programs, Integrated Arctic Ocean Observing System, this program is supposed to establish a monitoring system for the Arctic ocean, ice and atmosphere. The monitoring will be able, for the first time to cover the entire system at the same time demanding a large coordinated effort. The objective is to fill the gap in the existing coverage of data collection, and at the same time extend the time series. The Polar reservoir of ice and freshwater, represents the key to the Polar role in climate. Many state of the Arctic climate models predict that the perennial sea ice of

the Arctic Ocean will disappear in late summer within a few decades or less. Such a dramatic physical change in the ocean-atmosphere-ice system in high northern latitudes will correspond to a reduction in surface reflectivity from more than 0.8 to less than 0.2 over a surface larger than Europe. It will affect all inhabitants of the circum-Arctic region and the ecosystem on which they depend, and with wide-spread effects on socio-economic activity on a very big scale. The Norwegian part of this program is specific measure the in- and outflow of the Arctic Ocean and the coupling of the north-Atlantic current, called the Gulf.

For Norway, as an Arctic nation, it is important to secure a continuous effort in the years following the Polar Year. We will create a strong link between the IPY and the research strategy of the high north. The Research Council is proud to launch a broad research strategy supporting the government's wishes in high- north policy. In this research strategy we have identified six fields of priority, among these the indigenous peoples of the Arctic. In the international community, we observe a process of democratisation giving the indigenous peoples a voice, a process strongly supported by Norway. This includes the indigenous peoples rights should be defined in exploitation resources, and set a framework of societal and industrial development. Internationally, our high-north policy will be judged by an ability to secure and maintain indigenous people's interest. The high north presents unique possibilities for research of multicultural and multilingual communities. This is why an indigenous people perspective must be integrated in all fields of research. In our climate research program in the Research Council, several questions related to the consequences for the Sámi people, is announced as a priority.

I conclude this short intervention by once again state that the Research Council of Norway look upon the International Polar Year as a grant opportunity to boost collaborative research addressing the most pressing questions of our time and generation. The effort should leave behind a lasting legacy of excellent research results of great societal importance. I will congratulate the organisers once again and wish you all the best for our collaborative efforts during the International Polar Year.

Thank you.

Professor at Saami University College, Ole Henrik Magga

Sámedikki presideantta, ministtar ja buorit olbmot.

Áiggit leat rievdan, ja nu lea rievdan maid dai oaidnu. Dá lei Sophus Tromholta oaidnu sámiid birra, dat ledje mánnálaččat, ja veaháš seagážiis buorre ja bahá. Ja dát lea oassi historjjás mii Norggas lea leamaš 1700 jagiid ovdal. Gávppit ja veahážiid- veahážiid vealaheapmi, ja de 1800 logu mielde mišun-barggut, ja earenoamážit 1860-logu rájes garra dáruidahhtin politihkka. Ja ain 1926as dajai Norgga almmolaš gullankommišuvdna na, ahte sámii eai leat ovddidan makkárga kultuvra mii heive orru eallimii, ja ii oro leame mihkkege mii čájeha ahte dakkár kultuvrra sáhtá ovdánahttit. Danne go dáid olbmuid earenoamáš dovdomearkkat leat, ja luondu, ja jierpmi ii oro čájeheame dan guvlui.

Muhto Norggas lea olu rievdan dan rájes. Guhkes áiggi, čuođi jagi mannejel, de álggi sámi kultuvra fas girdojuvvot. Ja 80- jagiid rájes lea ođđa politihkka ásaheavvan ja dohkkehuvvon Norgii. Ja guokte jagi dás ovdal dohkkehuvvui maid eananvuoigatvuohta nu go diehtit. Ja Gonagas Harald lea cealkkan dainna lágiin, ahte Norgga stáhta lea ásaheavvan guovtti álbmoga eatnamiid ala, dážaid ja sámiid. Norgga vuodđolágas daddjojuvvo ahte Norgga stáhta geatnegasvuohta lea ásaheavva, sihkkarastit ja láchit dili nu ahte sáhttet bisuhit iežaset kultuvrra ja ovddidit dan.

Ja jearaldat lea, mii lea máhttu? Árbevirolaš máhttu lea dat máhttu mii lea čoagganan álbmogii, buolvvas buolvi guhkes áiggit čađa, ja lea oassi kultuvrras. Dat diehtu lea sihke olbmuid birra, elliid birra, luonddu birra ja daid gaskavuodaid birra.

Manne mii galggašeimmet geavahit eamiálbmot máhtu ja árbevirolaš máhtu. Vuosttaš vástádus dasa lea diedusge ahte buot máhttu galgá geavahuvvot ja árvvus adnojuvvot. Nu mii dárbbasit dan. Nubbi lea ahte mis leat nášuvnnalaš ja gaskariikkalaš geatnegasvuođat bargat nu. Ja Norggas lea maid dai Stueradiggi cealkkan ahte árbevirolaš máhttu galgá adnojuvvot, ja earenoamážit boazodoalu ektui. Gaskariikkalaš diedalaš ráđdi lea cealkkan dainna lágiin, in mun loga dan sánis sátnái, árbevirolaš máhttu lea duodaid diedalaš máhttu su vuogi mielde. Ja professor Fjorresdal lea cealkkan ahte dat ii leat dušše duodastussan ja veahkkin dábbalaš diedalaš máhttu ovddideapmái, muhto dat maid čuvge olu beliid mat dán ráđjai leat hejot áddejuvvon. Dasto leat geavatalaš ákkat danne go eanas eamiálbmot servodagat ellet ain dan vuoddu alde maid sii leat oahppan ovddit buolvvain. Ja hui hárvve sii vulget dutkiid lusa ohat veahkki. Sii luhttet iežaset máhttui. Ja dakkár

máhttu, dan meaddel ii leat vel mannan eará máhttu. Ja goalmát lea ahte dat lea hui sadjohasas ja dan sáhtá álkit geavahit.

Gaskariikkalaš deklarašuvnnain ja lágas lea celkojuvvon mángga sajis ahte árbevirolaš máhttu galgá geavahuvvot, ja Norgga geatnegasvuodát lea maid dai dat go ILO-konvenšuvnna mielde artihkal 27as gos de jura namuhuvvov eamiálbmot máhttu. Nu maid dai stuora máilmmiviidosas birasčoahkkimis 1992is cealkámušas earenoamážit eamiálbmogiid diliid birra gos čuožžu ahte galgá vuhtiiváldit sin árvvuid ja árbevirolaš máhttu, ja sin dieđuid movt hálldašit luonddu. Ja dan čoahkkimis gárvvistuvvui maid dai konvenšuvdna biologalaš girjáivuoda birra, gos lea geatnegahtti mearrádus stáhtaid ektui, ahte sii galget vuhtiiváldit, doalahit, ovddidit ja geavahit árbevirolaš máhttu sin iežaset hálldašeamis. Gaskariikkalaš orgánat leat bargan, ja barget ain ovddidit árbevirolaš máhttu. Sihke geavatlaš barggu bokte, ja maid dai konvenšuvnnaiguin. Nu lea UNESCO namuhan árbevirolaš máhttu olu oktavuodain, maŋemus dain konvenšuvnnain vuoinnalaš árbii birra, nu gohčoduvvon Intentional Cultural Heritage. UNESCO doaimmaha maid nu gohčoduvvon LINKS- prošeavtta, báikkálaš ja eamiálbmot dieđuid čoaggima ja geavaheami birra. Ja eamiálbmogiid bealis mis alddiineamet leat dieđusge áigumušat dan guvlui, Ovttaštahkon Nášuvnnaid deklarašuvnna evttohusas lea celkojuvvon ahte eamiálbmogin lea vuoigatvuohta ovddidit iežaset máhtuid ja dieđuid, ja bisuhit ja geavahit daid, ja oažžut daid suodjaluvvot. Nu lea maid dai máilmmiviidosas vuoigálaš árbbi ja eaiggáduššan rivttiid organisašuvdna WIPO bargan daid maŋemus guhtta- čieža jagi čoaggit árbevirolaš dieđuid, ja oahppat makkár dilis dat leat, ja evttohit njuolggadusaid.

De lea jearaldat movt dat galgá dáhkkojuvvot. Vuoddun ferte leahkit ahte árbevirolaš máhttu lea máhttu ja diehtu iešalddis. Ii dušše lassin eará dieđuide. Nuppi bealis dat galgá maid dai iskojuvvot, dat galgá dutkojuvvot, seamma kritihkalaš vuoinnain go buot eará diehtu. Ii dat leat nu ahte árbevirolaš máhttu lea eambo bassi go eará máhttu.

Masá dat lea anolaš. Dá lea listtu maid Alaskas leat oktii ráhkadan, ahte gos sáhtá geavahit buorin árbevirolaš dieđuid. Ja dat lea, nugo oaidnibehtet elliid rájes, biktasiid, biepmuid, bivdima, gielladutkamis, dutkamis dálkasiid birra, dálkkiid birra, násttiid birra, almmi birra, oažžu dadjat meastta buot birra mii gávdno máilmmis. Ja min oktavuodas lea dat hui oahpis, namalassii muohta, mii lea okta váldoeaktu movt dáppe davvin sáhttet

olbmot ja eallit birget. Ja jura dálkerievdamat bohtet čuohcit midjiide, dan mii vuordit, ja dan dihte mii dárbbášit eambbo dieduid.

Dá lea listtu sámegielas muhtun muohtasániid birra, dát listtu sáhtta guhkiduvvot, das leat čuođit ja čuođit sánit. Ja nubbi lea diedusge boazu, dat oktasaš ealli viidát dárpe davvin man birra leat maidai olu sánit, dá leat sánit varisbohcco birra, riegeameis gitta guđa-bealčihžet- jáhkásadjan gos leat visot dat sánit mat ain leat anus dárpe, nu go miessi, čearpmat, varit, vuobis, gottus, goasohas, máhkan ja nammaláhpát. Ja eará sánit nugo spáillit ja heargi mat gullet dán oktavuhtii.

Mun oktii geahččalin jearahallat ja buohtastahttit biologaid ja boazobargit dieduid. Biologa berošta agis, deattus, sturrodagas, makkár áldu lea, lea go dakkár mii njoallu miesi, makkár dearvvašvuohta das lea. Daid beliid maid sáhtta mihtidit. Boazobargi gii ieš lea eaiggát, son geahčai mihá viidábut. Son maid beroštii dán dieduin, muhto son geahčai makkár lea oaidnit, movt dat doaibmá ealus, lea go ravdaboazu, njunušboazu ja nu ain viidásit. Ja son maid diđii hui olu bohccui movt dat reagere jus mihkkege dáhpáhuvvá. Ja diđii vel olu eará maid biologat eai oba fuobmá jurddašit ge, nugo mearkkaid ja geasa guđege boazu gullá, mii maid lea oassi dán diedus.

Maid mii dalle dárbbášit, ja gosa guvlui mii mannát. Vuosttaš lea dat ahte ferte ođđa ládje jurddahišgoahtit. Ođđa attituda, change of attitude. Mii dárbbášit čohkket eambbo árbevirolaš dieduid. Mii dárbbášit geavahit eambbo árbevirolaš dieduid. Mii dárbbášit dutkat eambbo, mii dárbbášit eambbo jearrat ja imaštallat, ja maidai kritihkalažžat geahččat árbevirolaš dieduid. Mii dárbbášit dan hukset iežamet ásaheamis. Dat galgá oassin min diedalaš barggus ja min hálldašeamis.

Loahpalažžat sáhttit fas máhccat Sophus Tromholtii, go dat maid dadjá ovttas sájis dáinna lágiin, vaikko son ii atnán oalle árvvus gal dan sámi dieduid ja sámi kultuvrra nu go dás gullát. Muhto son goit čállá dáinna lágiin ahte, sámis dego eará olbmot dihtet ieža buoremusat ásaheamis iežaset dili ja dárbbuid nu ahte dat doaibmá sidjiide buoremusat. Nu ahte ii Sophus Tromholt ge jurddašan nu ovttageardánit go olmmoš jáhkka. Ja dat lea oalle imaš go son jurddašii nie čielgasit dán birra dalle juo 125 jagi dás ovdal. Juste dá lea dat vuoidna man mielde mii hálidit ahte eamiálbmogat besset bargat, sii ieža besset ásaheamis iežaset dili, ja sii ieža dihtet mii sidjiide alzzeseaset lea buoremus. Ollu giitu.

President Accocoation of World Reindeer Herders, Dmitry Khorolja

Добрый день, дорогие друзья и коллеги!

Открывая Международный Полярный Год, хочу, прежде всего, поблагодарить организаторов этого мероприятия: Муниципалитет Каутокейно, я сегодня рад видеть президента Парламента саами, Саамский Парламент, ну, конечно большого друга оленеводов мира, посла Норвегии в России (он даже умеет кидать лассо, аркан), и всех друзей, которых ранее видел в Каутокейно.

Каутокейно, как я знаю, это центр и столица норвежских оленеводов. Это земля саамов. И мне всегда приятно приезжать сюда и встречаться с оленеводами.

И Норвегия, норвежское оленеводство в мировом оленеводстве занимает особое место. Именно норвежские оленеводы стали инициаторами создания международной организации оленеводов мира. И уже 4 марта 2007 года Ассоциации «Оленеводы Мира» исполнится 10 лет. Юридически была оформлена международная ассоциация оленеводов мира в России, на Ямале, в городе Надыме. И скоро мы будем отмечать эту юбилейную дату, куда приглашены оленеводы всего мира. Добро пожаловать на Ямал!

Я всегда ценю поддержку делу сохранения традиций оленеводческих народов арктических государств. Я выражаю благодарность от имени Ассоциации «Оленеводы Мира» всем, кто способствует сохранению культуры и традиций оленеводов. Международный Полярный Год дает возможность на уровне международных отношений решать вопросы сохранения ранимой природы Арктики. Хотя очень многое зависит от нас самих, жителей Арктических государств, это наш общий дом, мы обязаны сохранить наш опыт для нашего подрастающего поколения. Для нас, кто родился и вырос с оленем, важно сохранить оленеводство. Это наша жизнь, это наше будущее и будущее наших детей. Оленеводы контролируют огромные территории в Арктике на протяжении сотен лет. Север только недавно стал представлять большой интерес для нефтегазовой промышленности. Домашний северный олень и сегодня имеет огромное культурное и экономическое значение для коренных народов Севера. Оленеводство - это образ жизни северных кочевых народов. Только оленеводство сохраняет родной язык и культуру народов Арктики. И сегодня неслучайно Арктический Совет считает приоритетом всей своей деятельности устойчивое оленеводство. Это гарант сохранения народа в Арктике. И многовековой опыт оленеводов, их наблюдения за природными изменениями сегодня востребованы учеными во всех странах, изучающих всеобщее потепление Арктики.

Я еще раз хочу повторить слова столетней давности, сказанные оленеводом из Норвегии Андерсом Баером. Он написал в своих заметках (дословно я не могу сказать, но суть я попробую), он говорил так: «Я перекочевал из Норвегии более чем с 3 тыс. оленями на Север Канады. И кочевал к известным поселениям и увидел много негативного, и какой вред приносят природе разработки месторождений золота, каменного угля, гидроэлектростанции, и пришел к выводу, что олень - это Божий дар».

Олень будет служить на века народам, особенно кочующему народу Арктики.

Я всегда говорю, где бы ни находился, особенно газовикам-нефтяникам и оленеводам: Газ приходит и уходит, а олень остается навсегда. Я всегда призываю – берегите оленя, сохраните оленя!

Спасибо! Спасибо всем!

Good afternoon, dear friends and colleagues!

While opening the International Polar Year I want first of all to thank the organizers of this event: the Municipality of Kautokeino, the Saami Parliament (I am very pleased to see the President of the Saami Parliament here), and of course the great friend of the world's reindeer the Norwegian ambassador in Russia (he can even throw a lasso!) and all other friends who I met in Kautokeino before.

As far as I know Kautokeino is both the centre and the capital of the Norwegian reindeer herders. This is the land of the Saami people. I am always glad to come here and meet with reindeer herders.

Both Norway and Norwegian reindeer husbandry have a special place in the world's reindeer husbandry. Norwegian reindeer herders were the ones who took the initiative to establish the international organization of reindeer herders. On March 4th 2007 the World Reindeer Herders' Association will be 10 years old. This international association of the world's reindeer herders was juridically founded in the town of Nadym in Yamal, Russia. Soon we will celebrate this jubilee and we have invited reindeer herders from the whole world to take part. Welcome to Yamal!

I highly appreciate all support to the preservation of traditions of the peoples occupied with reindeer husbandry in the Arctic states. On behalf of the World Reindeer Herders' Association I would like to express my immense gratefulness to everyone who contributes to the preservation of the culture and traditions of reindeer herders. The International Polar Year gives us the opportunity to solve questions about the protection of the vulnerable nature of the Arctic at an international level. However, much depends on us who live in the Arctic states. This is our common home and we are obliged to preserve it for the next generation. To us who were born and grew up in the Arctic, it is very important to preserve reindeer husbandry as such. This is our life, this is our future and it is our children's future. Reindeer herders have controlled vast territories in the Arctic during many hundreds of years. Only recently the petroleum sector got very much interested in these northern territories. Domesticated reindeer are still of very big cultural and economic significance to the indigenous peoples of the North. Reindeer husbandry is the way of life of the nomadic peoples of the North. Arctic peoples' native languages and cultures are dependent on reindeer husbandry for their continued existence. It is not by chance that the Arctic Council now defined sustainable reindeer husbandry as the main a priority issue for all its activities. Reindeer husbandry is our guarantee for settlement in the Arctic. Many centuries of experience accumulated by reindeer herders and their observations of the changes in nature are today in high demand by scientists of all those countries who study global warming in the Arctic.

Once more I would like to repeat what was said by reindeer herder Anders Baer from Norway for about 100 years ago. He wrote it in his notes (I do not quote him literally here but give you the essence of what he said): “I moved with over 3000 reindeer from Norway to Northern Canada. I migrated to different well-known settlements and I saw many negative things. I saw how much damage was done to nature by gold mining and coal mining, and by waterpower stations... and I did come to the conclusion that reindeer are a gift of God”.

Reindeer will serve people for ever, especially the nomadic peoples of the Arctic!

Wherever I am, I always say that gas did appear and that it will disappear, but that the reindeer will be there forever! Notably I tell this when I meet oil and gas people and reindeer herders. I appeal to you: take care of our reindeer, preserve our reindeer!

Thank you very much! Thanks a lot to all of you!

Other speakers at the official opening of the Indigenous Peoples International Polar Year

Anders J.H. Eira, Director at the Saami University College with two of the Sami Ofelaš Elle Sofe Henriken and Mats Jonas Pavval

Halldor Johansson, leader of the project Arctic Portal

Cultural events was by

Ante Mihkkal Gaup and students from the Reindeer Husbandry School (Reindriftsskolen)

Oskal Máhte Ántte Máhtte, Mathis A. Oskal

Students at the Saami University College from 9 different Reindeer Herding Regions in Russia

Inger Marie Gaino Nilut

Nils Rune Utsi, SlinCraze

Samisk Videregående Skole og Reindriftsskole, how the Kautokeino-clothings have changed since the end of 1800 Century

Students at the Samisk Videregående Skole, documentary on traditional knowledge, and the changes through time, with the themes craft, yoik and hunting.

Lill-Terese Holm Varsi

Kautokeino Kulturskole

In addition to the program, there was an exhibition of Sophus Tromholts pictures taken from the time he was studying the Northern Light in Kautokeino, in the first International Polar Year. The exhibition shows how life was in Kautokeino 1882 and 1883.

The book of Sophus Tromholt, *Under Nordlysets Straaler*, was also reprinted, and given as a present to the speakers at the opening ceremony. This book was written after his stay in Kautokeino, printed for the first time in 1885.

Appendices:



Internasjonal Polarår 2007-2008

Åpning av urfolks polarår
14.-16.2.2007



Polarårene

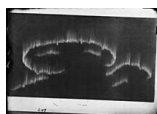
1. polarår 1882-83
2. polarår 1932-33
- Geofysisk år 1957-58
3. polarår 2007-2008



Nordlysforskning i Kautokeino



UBB-TROM-034
01.01.1882 -
31.12.1883
Nordlysstationen
i Kautokeino



Nordlys i Kautokeino
6 Oct 1882 7h 3m



Nordlystheodoliten
UBB-TROM-085
01.01.1882 -
31.12.1883



1882



Første polarår i Kautokeino. Dokumentert av
Sophus Tromholt med bilder og tekst: *Under
Nordlysets Straaler*.



2007



Samisk høgskole leder et eget IPY prosjekt
EALÁT, IPY id. #399

Tilpasning i reindriften til et klima under endringer - en tverrfaglig sårbarhetsanalyse (forskning, formidling og informasjon) med fokus på Sápmi og Yamal, Nenets

Samisk høgskoles IPY prosjekt



• **EALÁT**, IPY id. #399

Et internasjonal polarårs-prosjekt

- Flerfaglig sårbarhetsstudium: Tradisjonell reindriftskunnskap, klimaforskning, biologi, antropolog, samfunn og økonomi.
- Start 2007.

- Prosjektledere Svein D. Mathiesen og Ole Henrik Magga.



Polarårets hovedtemaer og målsetting

- å øke kunnskapen om
 - polare naturvitenskapelige forhold
 - fundamentale fysiske, kjemiske, geologiske og biologiske prosesser i den faste jord, vannmasse, is, og atmosfære
 - sammenheng og virkning på tilsvarende globale prosesser

6 temaer

6. temaet tar for seg den menneskelige dimensjon med vekt på hvordan naturforholdene påvirker kulturell, historisk og sosial utvikling samt dens bidrag til det globale kulturelle mangfold.

– EALÁT hører under dette teamet



Polaråret

- Det tas også sikte på en omfattende utadrettet virksomhet mot allmennheten, spesielt mot ungdom i skolealder.



Sámi allaskuvla

Samisk høgskole - Saamelainen korkeakoulu
Саамская Высшая Школа - Saami University College



GÁLDU
Ålgodmetnorguovddáš gáldolávguovddáš
Kompetencecenter for urfolkstegninger
Resource Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



Guovdageainnu suohkan



International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry
Международный Центр Оленеводства
Riikkaidgaskasaš Boazodoalloguovddáš

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| Reindrift | | | |
| R E I N D R I F T | <div>IPY = International Polar Year 2007 - 2008</div> <div>IPY EALÁT</div> | Stud- enter | Guovdageainnu suohkan - Báikkáiláš oassálastin |
| | | Sámi alla- skuvla | |
| | | 2D, EIA | Skuvllat (Vuoddoskuvla ja , Sámi joatkkaskuvla) |
| Reindrift | | | |

14. – 16.2.07 i Kautokeino
ÅPNING 14.2.06 PÅ BÁKTEHÁRJI

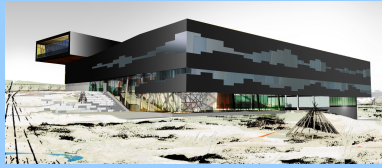
**UTSTILLING
BOK
KALENDER
FILM
ARBEIDSSEMINAR
KULTURINNLAG**

Nasjonal og
internasjonal deltakelse
- *Utenriksminister*
Deltakelse SA
- *Studenter, SA og NSI
ansatte*

*SKJER EN TING IKKE I DAG;
SÅ SKJER DET VEL I MORGEN; OM
IKKE DA; SÅ EN ANNEN GANG”
(Tromholt-1882)*

•

Sámi House of Knowledge



Sámi University College
Director Anders J. H. Eira
14.01.07

Key Numbers

- Building costs NOK 300 millions
- Office equipments cost NOK 75 millions
- Art decoration NOK 2,7 millions
- Gross floorage 8600 m²
- Net floorage 5300m²
- Excavation on building site done autumn 2006
- Building work starts in April 2007
- Moving in in January 2009

www.samiskhs.no / www.nsi.no

The building in the landscape



www.samiskhs.no / www.nsi.no

Drawing and Design

- Architectural drawing by architect Reiulf Ramstad and landscape architect Bjarne Aasen
- Interior design by ZINC AS, chief interior designer Heidi Tjøm
- Sámi adviser: Aslaug Juliussen

www.samiskhs.no / www.nsi.no

Decoration

- Decoration consultants:
 - Synnøve Persen and Inger Blix Kvammen
- Decoration committee:
 - Hans Petter Bjørvik, Statsbygg
 - Annik Stigen, Statsbygg
 - Reiulf Ramstad, RRA Architects
 - Dr. Art Gunvor Guttorm, Sámi University College
 - Ellen Aina Eira, Sámi Parliament

www.samiskhs.no / www.nsi.no

Modern Symbol of Sámi Culture

- Shaped to adapt the Nature and Landscape
- Building Shape and Internal Organisation reflect good Functionality together with Outdoorarea and Landscape
- Close relations to Sámi Culture through symbols, materials and illustrations

www.samiskhs.no / www.nsi.no

Institutions in the Sámi House of Knowledge

- **Sámi University College/ Nordic Sámi Institute**
 - National Support System for Special Education
 - The Student Welfare Organisation of Inner-Finmark
- **The Sámi Parliament's Department of Learning, Language and Culture**
- **Sámi Archive**
- **International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry**
- **Resource Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

www.samiskhs.no / www.nsi.no

Duty and Importance

- International Center of Knowledge to Sámis and other Indigenous People
- Modern Center of Information and Communication (traditions and traditional knowledge meet modernity and academy)
- The best technical an physical infrastructure and functionality

www.samiskhs.no / www.nsi.no

Powerpoints from Halldor Johansson, Arctic Portal



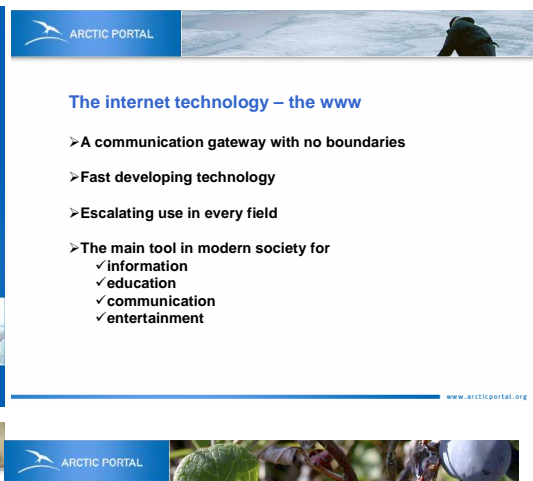
ARCTIC PORTAL

Project Description

Kautokeino
IP - IPY opening, 14. Feb., 2007

Halldor Johannsson

A horizontal strip of six small images: a snowy landscape, an oil rig, a group of people, a close-up of a person's face, a person in a boat, and a ship.



ARCTIC PORTAL

The internet technology – the www

- A communication gateway with no boundaries
- Fast developing technology
- Escalating use in every field
- The main tool in modern society for
 - ✓ information
 - ✓ education
 - ✓ communication
 - ✓ entertainment

www.arcticportal.org



ARCTIC PORTAL

Development to date has been financed by:

- Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Commerce in Iceland
- Municipality of Akureyri
- University of Akureyri
- Private funds
- CAFF, PAME, ICR
- Others
- The University of Akureyri has pledged staff and student contribution, hosting and core technical maintenance for the minimum of 5 years

The portal is already a functioning tool based on a flexible structure. Developing partners include:

- Arctic Council and its Working Groups
- Permanent Participants
- The IPY IPO
- University of the Arctic
- The Northern Forum
- The Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland
- ICR
- The Stefansson Arctic Institute
- And others



ARCTIC PORTAL

The Arctic Portal - summary

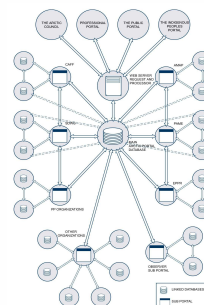
- The latest web-based communication technology:
 - ✓ Enhanced data management, -exchange and -security
- Focus on cooperation, education and awareness on Arctic issues
- A template for Arctic exposure and cooperation at all levels
- A tool to information and education, locally and internationally
- A contribution to breaking down barriers of
 - ✓ distance,
 - ✓ communication
 - ✓ limited financial resources
- Strengthens the identity and benefits the inhabitants of the Arctic



ARCTIC PORTAL

System overview

- Flexible
- Maintainable
- Extendable




ARCTIC PORTAL

The Arctic Portal is endorsed as an IPY project. Project number - 388

- Data management
- IPY IPO web site



ARCTIC PORTAL

Arctic Portal & IPY-legacy

- Accessible preservation of IPY-records
- Simultaneous web-cast IPY launching in multiple locations
 - ✓ The web provides a single venue for simultaneous activities which can be preserved for future reference
- Creation of web-based monitoring systems
- Creation of interactive web-based models for Arctic climate related changes



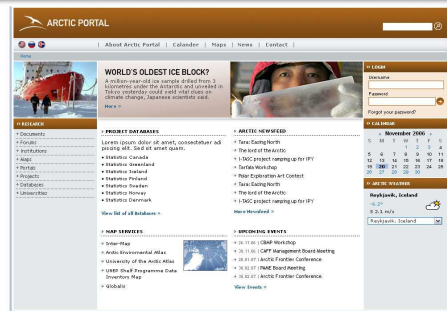
The Arctic Portal developing tasks include:

- Coordination and Integration with the IPY IO.
- IPY project-websites and workspaces
- Web Casting, Web Conferencing, Web Presentations, starting with the official launching of IPY - TODAY
- Interactive mapping module with accumulating data
- Presentation of IPY projects
- Language conversions
- Educational & Outreach on the Arctic
- Coordination and content retrieval from low tech websites such as IASC, Indigenous webs, The Northern Forum etc.



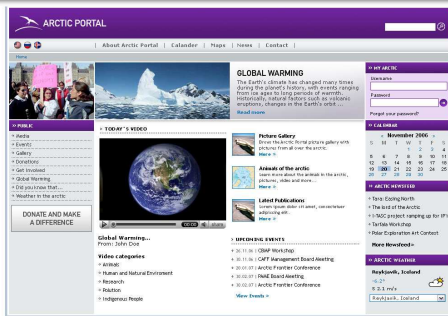
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